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HISTORY NOTES

FOR

FIFTH GRADE



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HISTORY NOTES

FOR

FIFTH GRADE

BY ROBERT J. McLAUGHLIN, A. M.
JOHN WELSH SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA

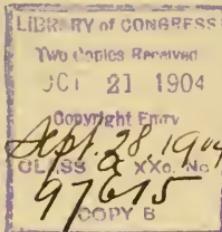


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HISTORY NOTES

FIFTH GRADE

I.—The **extent** of the world known before America was discovered was very small. Before 1492, only Europe, northern Africa and part of Asia were known.

(NOTE:—People thought the water at the equator was boiling hot, and they also believed that the sun there would make the white people black. Terrible monsters were supposed to live in the unknown parts of the earth.)

II.—Certain **motives** caused the Europeans to make explorations in Amerieca.

(1) They wanted to find a shorter route to India in southern Asia, to secure its rich commercee, for India exported rich shawls, spices and silks by a long, dangerous route.

(2) Many came to find gold or to conquer new countries. Such men loved adventure and battles.

(3) Some came to convert the Indians to Christianity.

Spanish Explorers.

(1) Columbus.

Most people believed that the earth was flat. The men of science thought the earth was round and they wished to learn more about its surface. One of the wisest and boldest of these men was Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa in Italy. He wished to find a shorter route to India, and he believed that the shortest way to reach it was to sail west across the Atlantic Ocean. He asked help from Genoa but did not receive it. He went to Portugal but was unsuccessful. He now went to Spain and asked Ferdinand and Isabella, who ruled over this country, to help him. For seven years Columbus waited in vain for Spain's aid, and at last in despair, he decided to leave Spain. On the way he stopped at the convent of La Rabida, near Palos (S. W. Spain). Its prior believed his story, and by his influence Columbus was brought back and was promised help by the Queen, who offered her jewels even, if needed to raise the money.

The preparations for the voyage were soon completed. With three small ships, the Pinta, Nina, and Santa Maria, Columbus sailed from Palos, August 3, 1492. After leaving the Canary Islands near Africa, he pushed west across the unknown ocean. The sailors became frightened during the long voyage. They declared that they would go no farther, and planned to throw Columbus overboard. Columbus remained firm and refused to turn back. Finally, they reached land on October 12, 1492, just seventy days after leaving Spain.

The land was one of the Bahama Islands, and Columbus took possession of it for Spain, naming it San Salvador. He called the people there, Indians, for he thought he had reached one of the islands of the Indies. After remaining here a few days, Columbus sailed south and discovered other islands, the largest ones being Cuba and Hayti.

When he returned to Spain, Columbus was received with great honor.

He made a second voyage in 1493, in which he discovered Jamaica and Porto Rico. In his third voyage, in 1498, he reached the continent of South America, near the mouth of the Orinoco River. During this third voyage, he remained nearly two years at Hayti. The Spanish here rebelled against his authority, and the king sent out a new governor who sent Columbus back in chains to Spain. The king released him, but treated him with ingratitude and unkindness.

The fourth and last voyage of Columbus, in 1502, took him to Central America and the Isthmus of Panama. Returning to Spain, he lived in poverty and neglect the rest of his life. To the end of his life, Columbus thought the lands he had found were parts of Asia. Spain founded its claims to America chiefly on the voyages of Columbus.

(2) Amerigo Vespucci.

Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian, made several voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, and wrote an interesting account of the newly discovered country.

In 1507, a German geographer, who had read Vespucci's account, wrote a little book in which he called

the new world America, naming it after Amerigo Vespucci.

(3) **Ponce de Leon.**

In 1513, Juan Ponee de Leon, a Spaniard, sailed among the Bahama Islands in search of the fountain of perpetual youth. While doing this, he came to a beautiful country to which he gave the name of Florida, because it was Easter Sunday, called Pasena Florida in Spanish, when this land was reached. De Leon was mortally wounded in a battle with the natives, in Florida, several years later. Spain founded its claim to lands in America partly on the explorations of Ponee de Leon.

(4) **Balboa.**

In 1513, a Spaniard named Balboa, with a small company, crossed the Isthmus of Panama in search of gold. After many hardships, he reached the shores of the Pacific Ocean and took possession of it for Spain. He called it the South Sea. Several years later, the new governor, becoming jealous, had him beheaded.

(5) **Magellan.**

A Portuguese navigator named Ferdinand Magellan, sent out by Spain, sailed across the Atlantic, continued around South America, and discovered, in 1520, the strait which was named after him. Passing through this strait, he reached the ocean discovered by Balboa, and sailed across it. This ocean he called the Pacific, which means "peaceful." Sailing on over

the Pacific, after great hardships, he finally discovered the Philippine Islands. Here Magellan was killed in a battle with the natives, but his ships kept on the voyage westward, passed the Cape of Good Hope, and in this way reached Spain in 1522, thus completing the first voyage around the world.

(6) De Soto

In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, the Spanish governor of Cuba and Florida, set out to explore Florida, hoping to find gold there. After two years of wandering in the wilderness, through Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, he discovered the Mississippi River in 1541. He explored this for some distance, but died the next year, worn out with care and disappointment. His followers concealed his death from the Indians by sinking his body in the river. A short time afterward they sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, and finally reached a Spanish settlement in Mexico.

First Permanent Spanish Settlement.

The first permanent Spanish settlement in America was made at St. Augustine, in the northeastern part of Florida, in 1565. This is therefore the oldest town in the United States.

The Spanish Claim.

Besides claiming Central America and Mexico, the Spanish claimed Florida. It stretched northward without any definite limit, and included nearly all the territory now occupied by the United States. It was founded chiefly upon the explorations of Ponce de

Leon and the original discovery of the Western Continent by Columbus.

French Discoveries and Explorations.

(1) Verrazani.

In 1524, an Italian navigator named Verrazani, sent out by France, sailed along the eastern shore of North America from Cape Fear, North Carolina, to northern New England, and entered the harbors of New York and Newport. France founded its claim partly on the voyage of Verrazani. He called the land he explored New France.

(NOTE:—Some historians spell the name Verrazano, and say he went north as far as Newfoundland.)

(2) Cartier.

In 1534, the French under Jacques Cartier explored and named the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The next year he discovered the St. Lawrence River. In 1541, he tried to form a settlement on the St. Lawrence River, but failed. France founded her claims in America partly on the voyages of Cartier.

(3) Champlain.

An expedition under Samuel de Champlain sailed from France and founded Quebec on the St. Lawrence River in 1608. In 1609 he discovered Lake Champlain (in N. E. New York), naming it after himself. Quebec soon became the greatest city of New France. Champlain was one of the chief French explorers, and was called “the Father of New France.”

(4) Marquette.

Jacques Marquette was a young Jesuit priest, who had come to Quebec from France as a missionary to the Indians, finally settling in Michigan.

In 1673 he started on an expedition with Louis Joliet to explore the Mississippi River.

They passed down Lake Michigan, and after reaching the Wisconsin River, they floated into the Mississippi River. In their birch bark canoe, they went down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and then returned. Marquette died soon after.

(5) La Salle.

La Salle was one of the greatest of the French explorers. Coming from France, he lived for some time in Canada. Learning from the Indians of the Ohio River, he explored that region, and discovered the river. Several years later, he took another expedition into Illinois, building a fort there which the Indians destroyed in his absence.

In 1681, he left Canada again to explore the Mississippi River, sailing down the river to the Gulf of Mexico. He took possession of the country for France, and named it Louisiana. He later returned to France. The King of France in 1684 sent him out with 300 colonists to make a settlement in Louisiana. His ships by mistake landed in Texas. The colony failed entirely and La Salle, while trying to find the Mississippi River, was murdered by his companions.

France founded her claims to America partly on the explorations of La Salle.

First Permanent French Settlement.

The first permanent French settlement was made at Port Royal (now Annapolis) in the western part of Nova Scotia in 1604. Quebec was settled by the French in 1608.

The French Claim.

The French claim was called New France. It extended from New York to Labrador on the Atlantic, and included Acadia, Canada, the basin of the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River. It was founded chiefly on the discoveries of Verrazani, Cartier and La Salle. (Acadia included Nova Scotia, and a small part of Canada adjoining.)

English Explorations and Discoveries.

(1) The Cabots.

In 1497, a ship from Bristol, England, under command of John Cabot, an Italian, was the first vessel to reach the mainland of North America, landing probably at Labrador, and sailing some distance along the coast. In this voyage, Cabot and his son Sebastian also discovered the island of Newfoundland. The next year Sebastian Cabot sailed along the coast of North America as far south as Florida.

The object of both the Cabots was to find a northwest passage to India. England based her claims to America on the voyages of the Cabots.

(2) Sir Francis Drake.

Sir Francis Drake was a daring English sea captain. England and Spain were not friends then, and in 1577 Drake left England with a small fleet, intending to capture Spanish treasure ships from Peru. He sailed across the Atlantic through the Strait of Magellan and up the Pacific, getting much treasure. After going as far north as California, he returned home by way of the Cape of Good Hope, reaching England in 1580. This was the second voyage that had been made around the world.

In a later voyage, in 1586, Drake brought home Raleigh's unsuccessful colonists from Roanoke Island.

(3) Sir Walter Raleigh.

In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh sent out two vessels from England, which explored the coast of North Carolina.

They found the region very delightful, and on their return, told Queen Elizabeth of its beauty and of its fertile soil. The Queen called the land Virginia. The next year Raleigh sent out colonists to settle on Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina. These were the first English settlers in America. The colony failed and Sir Francis Drake took the colonists back to England the next year. The settlers brought back with them two new plants, the potato and tobacco.

In 1587, Raleigh made another attempt to settle Roanoke Island, and this also failed. The colonists utterly disappeared and no one knows what became of them.

The First Permanent English Settlement.

The first permanent English settlement in America was made at Jamestown, in the southeastern part of Virginia, in 1607.

Plymouth, in Massachusetts, was settled in 1620 by the English Pilgrims.

The English Claim.

The English claim was called Virginia. It stretched along the Atlantic Ocean from Florida to Labrador and extended westward to the Pacific Ocean. It was based upon the discoveries of the Cabots.

Dutch Explorations and Discoveries.

(1) Henry Hudson.

Among the navigators who had attempted to find a passage to India, was Henry Hudson, an English captain. In 1609, a company of Dutch merchants engaged him to make a voyage for them. He sailed some distance along the eastern coast of North America, hoping to find there a strait leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Finally he entered the harbor of New York, and discovered the mouth of a great river, which was called after him, the Hudson River. Hudson sailed up as far as where Albany now is.

In 1610, he made a voyage for the English and discovered Hudson Bay. His sailors mutinied here, and put him off in a small boat to die.

The First Permanent Dutch Settlement.

The first permanent Dutch settlement in America was made in 1623 at New Amsterdam, on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson River. This is now the city of New York.

The Dutch Claim.

The Dutch Claim was called New Netherland. It extended from Cape May to Nova Scotia and indefinitely westward. It was founded on the discoveries of Hudson.

Conflict of Claims.

All four nations claimed land that other nations said was theirs. England's claim from Florida to Labrador was partly claimed by the Spanish. France claimed that part of this region which extended from New York to Labrador. The Dutch also claimed the part from Cape May to Nova Scotia.

Both France and England claimed the Mississippi Valley.

The Government of England's Colonies.

A **Colony** is a body of people sent out to settle in a new country. Their ruling officers are usually appointed by the country sending them out, and their laws are made by that country.

Kinds of Colonial Government.

The colonial governments were of three kinds: Royal, Proprietary, and Charter. The Royal belonged

entirely to the king. The proprietary belonged to the proprietor to whom the king granted the land.

The charter colonies were allowed to govern themselves according to the charter or written document which the king gave them.

All the thirteen colonies had assemblies, chosen by the people, which had the power to raise taxes. All the colonies, however, had to obey the laws of England.

North and South Virginia.

The English Claim was called Virginia. It was divided into North Virginia, which was granted to the Plymouth Company, and South Virginia, which was granted to the London Company. North Virginia extended from 41° to 45° north latitude (from Long Island to Nova Scotia). South Virginia extended from 34° to 38° north latitude (from Cape Fear to the Potomac River). These companies were expected to plant colonies, trade with the Indians, and explore the country.

The giving of these grants led to the settlement of the colonies by England, and out of these colonies, the United States grew.

(NOTE:—The Plymouth company did not send out the Pilgrims to Massachusetts, and did very little toward settling New England.)

(1) Virginia.

A number of rich men, merchants, noblemen and others, formed themselves into a company called the London Company and received from the King a grant

of land extending from 34° to 38° north latitude. The King granted the company a Royal Charter which allowed them to make settlements in America.

(2) **Settlement of Jamestown.**

Captain Newport was sent out by the London Company to make a settlement, but he was driven by a storm into Chesapeake Bay. He sailed up the James River and in 1607 made a permanent settlement which he called Jamestown, in honor of the King.

(3) **Character and Purpose of the Jamestown Colonists.**

The men who were sent over to settle Virginia were poorly fitted to settle in a new country. They were mostly men who had wasted their fortunes, or who had lived idle lives. Most of them came over to Virginia expecting to make their fortunes by finding gold. Such men were of little use in cutting down trees and building huts.

(4) **John Smith.**

The colony was governed by a Council of seven colonists appointed by King James of England. Among the number was John Smith, who took charge of affairs when the colony seemed to be going to ruin. He taught the colonists how to build huts and protect themselves from the Indians. Smith spent part of his time in exploring the country, and was at one time taken captive by the Indians. His life was saved by Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, the Indian

chief. Smith later became President of the Council. He made the people work by refusing to give food to those who would not work, and he thus made the Jamestown colony a success. In 1609, he was wounded by an explosion of gunpowder. He was then compelled to go back to England, and never returned to Virginia.

(NOTE:—*The Starving Time.* When Smith left, the people stopped all work, and the colony fell into great disorder. Sickness and famine reduced their numbers from 500 to 60. That terrible winter (1609-1610) was called “The Starving Time.” Only the arrival of Lord Delaware with supplies and with new colonists the next June saved Jamestown from being abandoned entirely by the survivors of that dreadful winter.)

(5) Indian Troubles.

Powhatan, the friendly Indian Chief, died, and his successor, who hated the white settlers, made a plot to destroy them in 1622. The people of Jamestown were warned in time, but the settlers in the surrounding country were surprised and about three hundred and fifty were massacred. The Indians still kept on with their attacks and the settlers hunted them savagely and destroyed their villages. Peace was not made for ten years. A second massacre occurred several years later, and the whites renewed the war, finally driving the Indians out of the settled regions.

(6) Tobacco Planting in Virginia.

Tobacco, long used by the Indians, was not known in England until it was brought back by Raleigh's unsuccessful colonists from Roanoke Island. In 1612,

John Rolfe began to plant tobacco in Virginia and other settlers soon did the same. At one time, they even planted it in the streets of Jamestown. New emigrants came over, hoping to make a fortune by raising it. The cultivation of tobacco made the colony prosperous, and thus nearly all the people of Virginia became farmers.

(NOTE:—This John Rolfe married Pocahontas in 1613. In 1616, she went to London and visited the king. She died when about to return to America.)

(7) Negro Slavery in America.

In 1619, a Dutch vessel came into the James River, and sold twenty negroes as slaves to the settlers. The slaves were so useful in cultivating tobacco and cotton that slavery spread rapidly in all of the Southern colonies.

(8) Relation of the Colonists to England.

The first Council which the King appointed, ruled the people very harshly. When the governors came they were just as bad. In 1619, the London Company allowed each of the eleven boroughs or settlements to send two burgesses, or representatives, to Jamestown to help make laws for the colony. King James soon after took the charter away from the London Company, and made Virginia a Royal Province under the direct control of the King. Virginia was allowed, however, to retain its House of Burgesses to make laws for the colony.

(1) The Carolinas.

King Charles II. divided the land lying between Virginia and Florida among a number of noblemen, two of whom were the Duke of Albemarle and the Earl of Clarendon. This grant extended westward to the Pacific Ocean and was called Carolina in honor of the King. People had come from Virginia and settled on the land around Albemarle Sound (northeastern part of North Carolina), and this colony was called the Albemarle Colony.

(2) Settlement of Charleston.

In 1670, two ship loads of emigrants from England settled on the Ashley River in the southern part of the grant. After ten years, they moved and settled Charlestowm, naming it after the king. This was afterward shortened to Charleston. Many Huguenots (French Protestants) came to settle in Charleston.

(3) Rice and Indigo Culture in the Carolinas.

In 1693, the captain of a vessel from Madagascar gave the governor of the colony a small bag of rice to plant as an experiment. The rice grew abundantly and the governor gave the crop to the farmers in and around Charleston. South Carolina has become one of the greatest rice producing states in the country.

Fifty years later (1741), indigo was planted, and it grew with great success. Indigo at that time brought \$1.50 a lb., and thus brought much money to the col-

ony. From these two causes the colony became very prosperous.

(NOTE:—After the proprietors gave back the land to the king in 1729, it was divided into North and South Carolina, each having a separate government.)

(1) Georgia.

In 1732, George II. granted the region between the Savannah River and the Altamaha River to General James Oglethorpe and a company of other benevolent Englishmen. It was given in trust for the poor for twenty-one years. Oglethorpe named the territory Georgia in honor of the King. Oglethorpe made the first settlement at Savannah (S. E. Georgia), in 1733.

(2) Settlement of Savannah.

At that time in England, people who owed a debt were imprisoned and treated very harshly. General Oglethorpe pitied the people and wished to found an asylum for them in the new world, where they could make a new start in life. The first emigrants from England were poor debtors and bankrupt tradesmen with their families.

They settled on the Savannah River, naming their place Savannah (southeastern part of Georgia). They were soon joined by Germans and by Scotch Highlanders.

Rice and indigo were planted and the colony became very prosperous. After twenty-one years the trustees gave back the land to the King, and Georgia was made into a Royal Province.

Southern Manners and Customs.

In the South there were no towns or villages as in the North, but instead, large plantations. The planters built large, richly furnished houses and had large numbers of negro servants. The negroes lived in separate quarters, each negro family having its own hut and garden. The rich planter considered it degrading for a white man to work, and so spent much time in hunting. The men wore long velvet coats, with lace ruffles at the wrist, knee breeches and low shoes with silver buckles. Drunkenness was very common. The rich lacked many comforts which we have now. Lamps and cooking stoves were unknown, and wood was the only fuel known.

New England Colonies.

(1) Why the Pilgrims came to America.

The Puritans were English people, who were opposed to the Church of England. They wished to purify it and were therefore called "Puritans." Some of them separated from the Church of England and held their own religious services. These were called "Separatists." The Separatists were persecuted in England and some of them went to Holland in order to worship as they wished. Fearing that their children would forget the English language if they stayed in Holland, they decided to go to America. They were called Pilgrims because of their wanderings.

(2) Their Journey and Landing.

About one hundred Pilgrims (Separatists) left Holland in the Speedwell and sailed to England. From Plymouth, England, they sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in the Mayflower, having obtained permission from the Plymouth Company to settle in their grant in America. The journey was stormy. They explored the coast before landing, and in December, 1620, they landed at a place named Plymouth (S. E. Massachusetts) on John Smith's map of this coast. They kept this name, Plymouth, for their settlement.

(NOTE:—Before landing, they drew up in the cabin of the Mayflower an agreement called the *Mayflower Compact*, in which they agreed to make just laws which all must obey.)

(3) Life in the Plymouth Colony in Early Days.

During the first winter the Pilgrims suffered very much from cold and hunger. The log huts did not protect them from the cold, and food was very scarce. Half of their number died that winter, but not one of the survivors went back to England when the Mayflower sailed in the spring. Soon they planted Indian corn and the colony became more prosperous. Their first governor, John Carver, died the first year. William Bradford, their second governor, held the office for over thirty years. He made a treaty with Massasoit, an Indian chief, which was not broken for fifty years. Captain Miles Standish was the military leader at Plymouth. His bravery and skill kept the Indians quiet and peaceful.

(4) **Character of the Pilgrims.**

The Pilgrims had come to find a home where they could worship God, as they thought right. They were honest, religious men, very hard-working, and very intelligent. While they were stern and severe, they were among the best settlers that ever came to America.

(5) **Massachusetts Bay Colony.**

Other Puritans now followed the plan of the Separatists or Pilgrims and came to Ameriea. John Endicott settled with a party at Salem, in 1628, and another party under John Winthrop settled in Boston in 1630. The Salem and Boston settlements were called the Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Winthrop was the governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony for nearly fifteen years, and at his death, John Endieott became governor for over fifteen years. Massachusetts Bay Colony and Plymouth Colony had each a separate government for many years, but they were finally united into one.

(6) The settlements in Massachusetts all prospered, becoming the most important in America. Much attention was paid to education and free schools were early established. Harvard College was begun in 1636.

(7) King Philip's War. (See later notes.)

(8) New England Union. (See later notes.)

Connecticut.

(1) The Dutch had built a fort where Hartford now stands to control the fur trade. Some English noblemen sent out a colony under John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, and built a fort called Saybrooke at the mouth of the river in 1635, thus making the Dutch abandon their fort at Hartford. The next year a party, led by Rev. Thomas Hooker, started from Massachusetts and walking through the woods, settled at Hartford.

Soon after, a number of emigrants came from England and settled at New Haven (on Long Island Sound), purchasing the land from the Indians. Rev. John Davenport was their leader.

(2) In 1637, the settlers of Connecticut, aided by Massachusetts, fought a bitter war against the Pequot Indians of Connecticut, and destroyed the entire tribe, thus securing peace for many years.

Roger Williams at the risk of his life kept the Narragansetts from joining the Pequots in this war.

(3) Much attention was paid to education in Connecticut. Yale College was founded as early as 1701.

(4) New England Union. (See later notes.)

(NOTE:—The settlers of Hartford and nearby towns, led by Rev. Thomas Hooker, drew up a written Constitution in 1639, which gave all freemen the right to vote. In 1662, King Charles II. gave Connecticut a charter, which made them almost independent. It was this charter which was later saved from Governor Andros by being hid in the Charter Oak.)

Rhode Island.

Roger Williams was a minister of the church at Salem, Massachusetts. The Puritans refused to allow any one to worship in a different way from what they did, and when Roger Williams said that people had a right to worship as they pleased, he was banished. He went through the wilderness in winter, to what is now Rhode Island and was welcomed by the Indians. Here he made a settlement in 1636, calling it Providence in memory of God's providence and mercy to him. Roger Williams said that there should be entire freedom for all religions and no one would be persecuted for his religion. The King gave him a charter for the colony, which gave the people the right to govern themselves. Rhode Island continued a charter government until the Revolution.

Maine and New Hampshire.

The Plymouth Company of England granted to two Englishmen, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason, the land between the Merrimac River and the Kennebec River. Mason took the western part and called it New Hampshire, while Gorges took the eastern part and called it Maine. Portland was one of the earliest settlements on the coast of Maine. The heirs of Gorges soon sold Maine again to Massachusetts, and it remained a part of Massachusetts until long after the Revolution.

New Hampshire was early settled at Dover. The colony was joined three times to Massachusetts and was separated three times. It was a separate royal

province at the time of the Revolution and was one of the thirteen original states.

(1) New England Indian Troubles.

(a) **Pequot War.** (See Connecticut.)

(b) **King Philip's War** began in 1675. Massasoit had made a treaty of peace with the colonists and during his life there was peace, but at his death, his son Philip became chief, and war soon commenced. It was fought chiefly in Massachusetts. Philip hated the colonists for getting his lands, and feared that the Indians would soon be driven out. He therefore roused the neighboring tribes, and began a war which lasted about a year. Much fighting was done. Twelve towns were destroyed and over a thousand settlers killed. Finally the Indians were conquered and Philip was killed by another Indian.

(NOTE:—When Philip's wife and boy were captured by the whites, the terrible warrior's heart was broken. His wife and son were sold as slaves in the West Indies. Philip was killed by an Indian in revenge.)

(2) New England Union.

The New England Union was a Union of all the New England colonies except Rhode Island. It was formed in 1643 for protection against the Dutch and Indians, and lasted more than forty years.

(3) Education in New England.

The people of New England paid a great deal of attention to education. A public school was estab-

lished in Boston in 1635, and soon laws were passed compelling every town to establish free schools. All the New England colonies knew the value of education. Harvard College was established near Boston in 1636. Another great New England college was Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut, founded in 1701.

(4) **Manners and Customs in New England.**

In New England the people were very strict and severe. Every one was compelled to go to church on Sunday and the sermons generally lasted several hours. The people dressed very plainly, the men wearing knee breeches, short cloaks, and steeple-crowned hats. Their chief amusements were hunting and fishing. The laws were severe and the punishments cruel. The whipping-post, cutting off the ears, or branding with a hot iron were common punishments. Every man and every boy over sixteen had to drill as a soldier, and the early settlers always carried the musket into the field and to church to guard against the Indians. At first their houses were huts. The furniture was generally home-made, and oiled paper was used instead of window-glass. Carpets were hardly heard of, as the floors were usually covered with sand. The spinning-wheel was in every house. It was with this that the women spun the wool and flax to make the cloth for clothing.

The Middle Colonies.

The Story of New York.

(1) Why the Dutch Came to New Netherland.

The Dutch, after the discovery of the Hudson River, came to New Netherland to trade with the Indians, taking their furs in exchange for the articles made by the Dutch.

(2) Settlement of New Amsterdam and Dutch Rule in New Netherland.

In 1623, the Dutch "West India Company" sent out a number of agents and settlers to locate on Manhattan Island (now New York.) Peter Minuit, the first Dutch governor, in 1626, bought the island from the Indians for beads and cloth worth twenty-four dollars, and called the town New Amsterdam. After this the Dutch established trading posts in Connecticut, in New Jersey and in Delaware, in order to trade with the Indians.

The chief occupation of the Dutch was trading in fur. They made a treaty with the Indians and this helped to make the colony prosperous. The colony had four governors sent out from Holland, the last and best being Peter Stuyvesant. He ruled strictly, but well.

(3) Disputes between the English and Dutch.

All the land occupied by the Dutch was claimed by the English on account of the discoveries of the Cabots. Charles II., King of England, presented all

this region to his brother, James, Duke of York, and in 1664, he sent out a fleet to secure his colony. Governor Stuyvesant at first refused to surrender, but as the people would not aid him, he was compelled to do as the English wished. New Amsterdam was now called New York and New Netherlands became an English province.

(4) Dutch Manners and Customs.

The houses were usually one and a half stories high and were generally warmed by great open fireplaces. The people were very clean and instead of using carpets, covered their floor with white sand. The cloth for garments was made at home, and each family had its own loom and spinning wheel. While the people were industrious, they took life easy, and were fond of good eating and drinking. They rose at dawn and went to bed at sunset. The men were nearly always smoking. They wore baggy knee breeches, and coats with big brass or silver buttons.

New Jersey.

New Jersey was claimed by the Dutch as a part of New Netherlands, and trading posts were established there. After the Duke of York had taken the province in 1664, he granted New Jersey to two English noblemen. These two afterwards divided New Jersey, one taking East Jersey and the other taking West Jersey.

William Penn and other Quakers soon bought all of New Jersey. These proprietors had many troubles

in dealing with the people, and finally gave up their rights to the King. The land was now made into a Royal Province under the Governor of New York. Later, New Jersey secured its own governor and was one of the thirteen original colonies at the time of the Revolution.

Delaware.

The Swedes settled in Delaware at the mouth of the Delaware River, calling the country New Sweden. Under Governor Stuyvesant of New Netherlands, the Dutch captured the Swedish settlements, and annexed them to New Netherlands.

When New Netherlands became the property of the Duke of York in 1664, Delaware was also acquired by him, but he soon gave Delaware to William Penn. It remained a part of Pennsylvania for some time, but the people became dissatisfied, and were given a separate legislature of their own, though one governor ruled both Pennsylvania and Delaware until the Revolution.

In 1776, Delaware separated entirely from Pennsylvania, declaring itself a free state.

The Story of Maryland.

(1) George Calvert (Lord Baltimore), a Catholic nobleman of England, received from Charles I. a grant of land, which he named Maryland in honor of the queen (Henrietta Maria). Lord Baltimore died soon after, and the grant was transferred to his son, the second Lord Baltimore.

(2) In Maryland, absolute freedom of worship was given to all Christians by the "Toleration Act" which was passed in 1649. Maryland, like Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, was a refuge for all persecuted people.

The people also helped to make the laws, and this civil and religious liberty brought many settlers, and made the colony prosperous.

(3) Some Puritans settled early at Providence, Maryland. Afterwards this settlement was called Annapolis, which became the capital of Maryland.

(NOTE:—The proprietors lost Maryland several times, but in 1715, the fourth Lord Baltimore secured it firmly. It continued to be a proprietary government until the Revolution in 1776.)

(1) The Story of Pennsylvania.

William Penn, an English Quaker, had inherited from his father a claim on the government for £16,000. King Charles II., to pay the debt, gave Penn a grant of land, lying west of the Delaware River, in 1681. This the King called Pennsylvania (Penn's Woodlands). The Duke of York, after obtaining New Netherlands, also gave Penn that part which is now Delaware.

In 1682, Penn crossed the ocean with a number of Quaker colonists in the ship *Welcome*, and landed at Newcastle, Delaware.

(2) Founding of Philadelphia.

The site of Penn's new city was chosen on the land between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. It was named Philadelphia, meaning "Brotherly Love."

Penn purchased the land from the Indians in 1682 and founded the city in 1683. The streets were broad and were to cross each other at right angles. They were to be named after forest trees.

(3) **Penn's Treatment of Indians.**

Penn believed the Indians to be the true owners of the land, and although the King had given it to him, he felt it his duty to pay the Indians for it. Before making any settlement, he made a treaty of peace and friendship with them under an old elm tree near the Delaware River in 1682. This treaty was faithfully kept for sixty years. A monument marks the spot where the elm tree stood.

(4) **Civil and Religious Liberty in Pennsylvania.**

Penn's purpose in establishing Pennsylvania was to furnish a refuge for persecuted Quakers. He allowed every one to worship God as he thought proper. The people also helped to make their own laws, and enjoyed much liberty. These causes made the colony very prosperous.

(5) **Separation of New Jersey and Delaware from Pennsylvania.**

New Jersey, which belonged partly to Penn, became a part of New York, and later, a separate Royal Province.

Later, Delaware also had its own Legislature separate from Pennsylvania, and in 1776, it became entirely separate from it.

(6) **Later History.**

Penn's sons inherited the colony on his death, and although the people were dissatisfied with their management, their heirs retained it until the Revolution of 1776.

(7) **Germans and Dutch in Pennsylvania.**

A colony of Germans, led by the learned Francis Daniel Pastorius, settled the village of Germantown, near Philadelphia, in 1683. Other Germans, hearing of the free government and of the rich lands here, came over, and by 1750, fully one-third of the entire population of Pennsylvania was German. They settled chiefly in the eastern and central parts.

Some Dutch emigrants from Holland also settled in Pennsylvania.

(8) **Manners and Customs in Pennsylvania.**

The houses in Philadelphia were larger than in other cities. They were built of brick and stone and were often surrounded by gardens and orchards.

The shops were generally ordinary houses with a sign hung over the door, showing what was for sale. The Quakers were very quiet, dressing very plainly. They had few amusements. Their churches permitted no music nor paid preachers, any member of the congregation being permitted to talk to them. They hated war and would have nothing to do with fighting. Later the customs changed, as other nationalities (Germans in the East, Scotch-Irish in the West) with different ideas, came to the colony.

(9) The Story of William Penn.

Penn's father was a rich Englishman. While Penn was at college, he became a Quaker. He steadily refused to give up his religion, although he was imprisoned for it several times. At his father's death, he inherited a fortune. To pay the debt of £16,000 which England owed him, the King gave him Pennsylvania. In 1682, he crossed the ocean with a number of Quaker colonists in the ship Welcome, and landed at Newcastle, Delaware. (Give Paragraphs 2 and 3.)

In his later days, Penn had much trouble, and he was even imprisoned for debt. He died in 1718. Penn's character was very noble. He believed in the Quaker religion, and was willing to endure much suffering rather than give it up. He was very fair in his dealings with the colonists, allowing them to worship God as they chose. He was very honest and kind. He hated war and wished to live at peace with all men.

Modes of Travel in Colonial Days.

The usual way of travelling in colonial days was on foot, on horseback or by boat.

A boat used to go from New York to Philadelphia in three days if the wind was fair.

The first stage coach between New York and Philadelphia began to run in 1756, making the distance in three days. Ten years later, the coach that did the ninety miles from Philadelphia to New York in two days was called a flying machine.

Journeys to England, across the Atlantic Ocean, were made then in sailing vessels.

It took these vessels six or eight weeks to make the journey that the fast ocean steamers to-day can do in six days.

Occupations in the Colonies.

The geographical position decided the occupations of the people. In New England, the climate was severe and the soil poor. Hence while they had some agriculture, it was not their chief occupation. From their forests they made ships which engaged in fishing and commerce. England would not allow them to manufacture largely, but every farmhouse made its own homespun cloth and many of its tools. There were many saw mills, flour mills and tanneries in New England.

In the South, the rich soil produced great crops of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, and of rice in South Carolina. Hence agriculture was about the only industry there.

In the Middle Colonies, farming and commerce were the chief occupations.

The Effect of the Location of the Colonies on the Character of the Inhabitants.

The Southern climate was warm and the tiresome field labor was done by slaves. Hence the people of the Southern Colonies despised work, and loved ease and luxury.

In the North, there were no large farms and no need for slaves, as the climate was not hot. Hence the people learned to work for themselves. To carry on their

commerce and manufactures, educated labor was needed. Hence the North devoted much more attention to education than the South. Their work made them more persevering and their education made them more intelligent than the southern colonists.

(Note:—There were four Intercolonial Wars. The first three, King William's War, Queen Anne's War and King George's War were caused by wars in Europe between England and France, and these quarrels were forced on the colonists.

The principal object of these three wars was the defence and acquisition of territory. They caused much suffering and loss to the colonies and their only gain was the transfer of Acadia (Nova Scotia) to England. Massachusetts took the lead, aided by the other New England States, and by New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.)

French and Indian War (1754-63)

(a) Extent and purpose of French Settlements.

The French claimed the region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, and had built sixty military posts in these regions. The French came to this country mainly to trade with the Indians, to convert them, and to claim the land which they explored for France.

(b) Cause of the French and Indian War.

The French and Indian war was begun by the colonists themselves for the possession of the Northwest Territory, or the land lying north of the Ohio River, between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. After the French had taken formal possession of the Ohio Valley, England granted it to a company

of Virginia gentlemen, called the Ohio Company, for the purpose of making settlements. As both the French and the English claimed this Northwest Territory, it led to war.

(c) **Washington's Mission.**

The French on hearing of the Ohio Company's work in the Ohio Valley, in order not to lose it, built three forts in the disputed territory, the chief one being at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie. They also seized the surveyors of the Ohio Company. Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia was a member of the Ohio Company and in 1753, he sent George Washington to ask the French to remove the forts, as the land belonged to the Ohio Company. Washington was then only twenty-one years old. To get there he had to travel four hundred miles through the wilderness in winter, but Washington performed the long journey safely. He delivered Dinwiddie's message to the French at Fort Le Boeuf (N. W. Pa.), but they refused to remove the forts from the disputed territory.

(d) **Beginning of the French and Indian War.**

The war began with Washington's expedition, in 1754, but it was not formally declared until 1756, when England declared it. It lasted until 1763. The chief war centres were around the following strongholds:—

(1) (a) **Fort Duquesne.**

Early in 1754, Dinwiddie sent men to build a fort at the juncture of the Alleghany and Monongahela

Rivers, where Pittsburg now stands. William Trent, a trader, led this little expedition. The French came and drove them off before the fort was built, and finished the fort for themselves. They called it Fort Duquesne, naming it after the French governor of Canada. This fort was important because it was the key to the Ohio Valley and the region west of the Alleghany Mountains.

(b) **Washington's Expedition.**

In 1754, Virginia sent troops to aid Trent at the new fort. The commander of these troops died on the march, and Washington then took command. On the way he learned that Trent and the English had been compelled to surrender their fort to the French. Washington advanced a short distance into Pennsylvania, and at Great Meadows built a fort which he called Fort Necessity (S. W. Pa.) The French and Indians attacked him here and he was obliged to surrender, but he and his men were allowed to return home with their arms.

(c) **Braddock's Expedition.**

England sent an expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755, under General Braddock, Washington being on his staff. Washington warned Braddock to beware of an ambush by the Indians, but Braddock rejected all advice. When about seven miles from the fort, he was surprised by the Indians, who had hid in ambush behind the trees, and was utterly defeated. Braddock was mortally wounded in the battle and Washington

saved the rest of the army from entire destruction. Three years later (1758), another expedition was led against Fort Duquesne, which succeeded in capturing it. This expedition was led by General Forbes, assisted by Washington. The name was then changed to Fort Pitt, in honor of William Pitt, the great statesman then at the head of the English government.

(2) (a) **Acadia and Louisburg.**

These places were important because they threatened New England and protected the French fisheries. The English had owned the Nova Scotia part of Acadia for a number of years. In 1755, the English sent an expedition against Acadia, in southeastern Canada, and it was soon conquered. The Acadians were simple French peasants, and as many of them aided the French, they were told they must take an oath to obey England or else leave Acadia. Most of them refused to obey and take the oath, and more than six thousand were cruelly driven from Nova Scotia. Many of them went to the French settlements in Louisiana.

(b) **Capture of Louisburg.**

Louisburg is on Cape Breton Island, which lies northeast of Nova Scotia. This Fort was captured from the French in 1758, by the English under General Amherst.

(3) **Crown Point and Ticonderoga.**

Crown Point and Ticonderoga were forts built by the French on Lake Champlain, in the northeastern

part of New York. These places were important, because they protected the internal route to Canada.

In 1755, an expedition was sent against the French at Crown Point. The English under General Johnson defeated the French a short distance from the fort, but made no further attempt to capture it.

General Abercrombie in 1758 attacked Fort Ticonderoga with a large English army, but was defeated and driven back by Montcalm, who commanded the French in the fort. In 1759, the French evacuated Crown Point and Ticonderoga on the approach of a large English army under General Amherst.

(4) Quebec.

Quebec, in S. E. Canada, on the St. Lawrence River, was the key to Canada, and controlled the St. Lawrence. Quebec was held by the French under the command of Montcalm. In 1759, General Wolfe, a young English officer, led an expedition against it. He besieged it for months without success. Finally he discovered a narrow path up the steep cliff, on which the city stood. The English ascended during the night, and in the morning the French were astonished to see Wolfe's army facing them. A battle was fought, in which the French were entirely defeated, and Quebec fell into the hands of the English. Wolfe and Montcalm were both fatally wounded in the battle. This ended the war in America.

Treaty.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris in 1763. All the land east of the Mississippi River was given

to England, except New Orleans. New Orleans and the region west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, were given by France to Spain. The only land kept by France in North America was two small islands near Newfoundland.

Results of the French and Indian War.

By the French and Indian War, France lost all her power in America, and England became the great power here. This led to increased development of the English colonies along the Atlantic Coast.

Another result was to draw the colonists more closely together, as this was the first war in which the colonies had united to fight a common enemy.

Territory occupied and population about 1763.

The extent of territory occupied at the end of the French and Indian War stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, but the Atlantic seaboard was the only part that was at all closely settled. The population was two millions, and Philadelphia, the largest city, had twenty-five thousand people in it.

(Note: — The thirteen original States, at the time of the Revolution of 1776, were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Chronology

- 1000—North America visited by the Northmen.
- 1492—Columbus discovers America.
- 1497—The Cabots discover North America.
- 1507—The name, “America,” given by a geographer.
- 1513—Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon.
- 1513—Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean.
- 1520—Magellan discovers the Strait of Magellan.
- 1524—Verrazani explores Atlantic Coast of North America.
- 1535—Cartier discovers St. Lawrence River.
- 1541—Cartier tries to make a settlement in Canada.
- 1541—De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
- 1565—Spanish found St. Augustine.
- 1577-80—Drake circumnavigates the globe.
- 1584-87—Raleigh’s expeditions to Roanoke Island.
- 1604—French settle Port Royal, Acadia.
- 1607—English settle Jamestown.
- 1608—Champlain settles Quebec.
- 1609—Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
- 1609—Hudson discovers Hudson River.
- 1612—Tobacco cultivated in Virginia.
- 1619—Virginia House of Burgesses first meets.
- 1619—Negro slavery started in Virginia.
- 1620—Plymouth settled by the Pilgrims.
- 1623—New Amsterdam (New York) settled by the Dutch.
- 1628—Salem settled by Endicott.
- 1630—Boston settled by Winthrop.

- 1636—Providence settled by Roger Williams.
- 1636—Harvard College founded.
- 1643—New England Union formed.
- 1664—New Netherlands taken by the English.
- 1673—Marquette explores part of Mississippi River.
- 1675-76—King Philip's War.
- 1680—Charleston, S. C., settled.
- 1682—La Salle explores the Mississippi River.
- 1683—Penn founds Philadelphia.
- 1733—Georgia settled at Savannah.
- 1753—Washington's journey to French forts.
- 1754-63—French and Indian War.
- 1755—Defeat of Braddock.
- 1755—Acadians banished.
- 1758—Fort Duquesne taken by Forbes and Washington.
- 1758—Amherst captures Fort Louisburg.
- 1759—Amherst captures Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
- 1759—Wolfe captures Quebec.
- 1763—Treaty of peace signed at Paris.

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